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Gorbachev New Year Message to Soviet People
PM311610 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

["New Year Message to the Soviet People. Speech by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet Television" — *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* headline]

[Text] Dear comrades!

In a few minutes the Kremlin bells will herald the start of the new year. These are always particularly moving minutes. It has long been the case that people link new hopes with every incoming year and mentally sum up the results of the outgoing year. On this day we address new year congratulations and wishes for the best accomplishments in life to our kith and kin, friends, and comrades.

It is accepted practice to consider that labor is the basis of everything. This is indeed the case in life. I believe that you will agree that the outgoing year of 1985 will remain in our memory as a year of intensive labor and of hopes and bold plans for the future.

We all recall the difficulties we had occasion to encounter in the national economy at the beginning of the year. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1847 GMT on 31 December broadcasts a 13-minute recording of Gorbachev's New Year address. The television version of this sentence is:"We all well recall the difficulties we had occasion to encounter at the beginning of the year."] Tremendous efforts by the entire party and the entire people were required to set things right and complete the year with generally pretty good results in the economy. The past year consists of everything we have done together for the sake of a better, more just, and spiritually fuller life and for the further consolidation of its socialist foundations and principles.

For us the outgoing year has been extremely instructive and full of events which have accelerated the march of time, so to speak. We have tackled great matters, and tackled them vigorously and enthusiastically. Today we can see our potential more clearly and can assess more realistically what we have achieved and what we plan for the future. We want to make full use of the socialist system's tremendous potential. I am talking about qualitative social transformations and dynamic and confident progress along the path of improving all aspects of life — be it the economy, culture, or the social sphere.

But, dear comrades, we are only at the beginning of the path determined by the Communist Party Central Committee April Plenum. I would say: At the very beginning of complex work and major changes which require from us even more persistence, selflessness, and fearless rejection of everything which has outlived its usefulness, of inertia in thinking, and of conventional but now useless schemes and approaches. We now have a particular need for high social activeness, creative labor, implacability toward shortcomings, and resolute support for everything new and advanced born of our times.

Socialism — and herein lies its essence — is created by the people and for the people. The source of its strength lies in the masses' living creativity. The Communist Party approaches all our deeds and undertakings from precisely these positions. The party Central Committee and the Soviet government feel the active nationwide support for the economic measures and political steps taken recently. We value this support highly and realize that it imposes great obligations and provides inspiration for continuing to advance confidently along the path of improving the society in which we live.

The incoming year of 1986 ushers in the new, 12th 5-Year Plan. We link with it the resolution of many vitally important tasks to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

The main political event of the year is the Leninist party's upcoming 27th congress. Nationwide discussion of the precongress documents is currently in progress. At meetings and in letters to the Central Committee, Soviet people are talking in forthright, frank, and proprietorial terms about the country's affairs, what is impeding us, and what needs to be done and are urging that the adopted course be firmly and vigorously maintained. Today we call things by their proper names: successes are referred to as successes, shortcomings as shortcomings, mistakes as mistakes. This is reliable medicine against arrogance and complacency and a reliable key to progress in a harmonious and creative atmosphere toward new successes, new achievements, a new quality of life, and new heights of socioeconomic and spiritual development.

In the past year we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The memory of our people's exploits during the holy war lives on not only in our minds, but also in our hearts. And the pain of the losses of that hard time obliges us to do everything to ensure that another tragedy never ever erupts in the world. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, expressing the Soviet people's will, will do everything to preserve peace, to avert the threat of nuclear war, and to prevent the irreparable from happening.

Today's world is complex and diverse. In its policy the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that in the nuclear age the peoples of earth are on the same ship. And it is extremely irresponsible to rock that ship with military adventurism. Life itself nowadays rejects political frivolity. This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are persistently working toward peace and toward making international relations healthier and lending them a civilized character, as befits people of the enlightened 20th century. It is necessary to rise above strife and to subordinate all efforts to the quest for roads to mutual understanding, trust, and disarmament.

The United Nations has declared the new year to be peace year. We in the Soviet Union are in favor of this peace year turning into a peace decade and of mankind entering the 21st century in conditions of peace, trust and cooperation.

Dear comrades! At the dawn of socialism, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that happiness is **"starting** the building of the Soviet state and thereby **starting** a new era in world history." This was and remains a difficult happiness. And we are proud that our history, life, and struggle are an integral part of the history, life, and struggle of all mankind for peace and social progress. We are

proud that we have been pioneers on the unexplored path to the new society, and we are traveling it worthily and confidently!

As we greet the new year we send cordial congratulations to our friends and allies, the peoples of the socialist countries! We wish them further successes in building the new life.

We congratulate the peoples of friendly states and our class comrades in all countries of the world.

We wish all peoples on earth peace, happiness, and prosperity!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, I ardently and cordially congratulate all Soviet people and the harmonious family of our great motherland's peoples on the new year!

New year congratulations to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and war and labor veterans!

New year congratulations to Soviet servicemen, who are reliably protecting our people's peaceful labor and the gains of Great October!

New year congratulations to all who are mounting a labor or combat vigil at this time or who are working far from their native land!

Let our wish to one another be that our dreams will be realized in the new year and that the new year will be a year of new successes, creative labor, lasting peace, and changes for the better. Let it be rich in joy and happiness in every home and every family!

Happy new year, dear comrades!

Party, Government Greet Pipeline Builders
PM020937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Text] Congratulations on Labor Victory.

To construction workers, installation workers, operators, machine builders, metalworkers, transport workers, planners, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and all participants in constructing the system of main gas pipelines between the Urengoy and the country's central regions.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory in commissioning ahead of schedule the system of main pipelines for transporting gas from the West Siberian regions to the European part of the USSR.

For the first time in world practice, six large-diameter gas pipelines with a total length of more than 20,000 km and an annual capacity of 200 billion cubic meters of gas have been laid in under 5 years. Thanks to their early commissioning the national economy has obtained billions of cubic meters of natural gas above plan.

Your achievements are the result of selfless, creative labor; a high level of organization and discipline; and the application of progressive methods of construction organization, the use of advanced experience, extensively developed socialist competition, and purposeful organizational and political work on the part of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers thank all participants in the construction of the gas main pipelines and express their firm confidence that, developing the glorious labor traditions and making use of accumulated experience, you will continue to work persistently to fulfill the tasks set by the party and government of further developing the country's fuel and energy complex and successfully implementing the USSR Energy Program.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health, new labor achievements in carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, and a fitting greeting to the 27th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA on Nation's Friendship
PM311655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strength Through Friendship"]

[Text] Filled with faith in the correctness of communist ideals, the peoples of the Soviet Union are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress as a united family. Discussing the precongress documents with patriotic enthusiasm, the working people of the union republics express their unanimity and their determination to implement the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This innovative course, elaborated by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, embodies the common goals and aspirations of all our peoples and the unity of their national and international interests.

"The party proceeds on the basis," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "that the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and the all-around strengthening of the peoples' friendship form an integral part of the improvment of socialism, a path — tested in practice in society — to the further prosperity of our multinational socialist motherland."

As a unified organism, the Soviet Union develops and strengthens on the basis of the Leninist principles of socialist federalism and democratic centralism. In the process of the joint labor and life of more than 100 nations, nationalities, and national and ethnic groups, tasks of further improving relations among them naturally arise. These tasks are clearly defined in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party

statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. All three documents clearly illuminate the nature of the Leninist nationalities policy: It is implemented in the light of the Soviet Union's overall interests and of the interests of each of its republics.

The international fraternity of the USSR's peoples is vividly expressed in the development of its economy as an integrated national economic complex. Embracing all components of social distribution and exchange on the country's territory, it is now being improved thanks to the closer combining of the initiative of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs with centralized management. This makes it possible to make better use of all-union resources and local natural and other peculiarities. Striving for the harmonious development of the USSR and the further rallying of the Soviet people as a social and international community, the party attaches special significance to the rational siting of production forces, the leveling out of the conditions for economic activity, the deepening of the division of labor among the republics, their active participation in the opening up of new areas, the development of interrepublican exchanges of worker and specialist cadres, and the expansion and improvement of the training of skilled workers from among citizens of all nations and ethnic groups.

The 12th 5-Year Plan, the plan and budget for 1986 approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the improvement of the management of the agro-industrial complex open up wide prospects for the efficient growth of the production forces of all the union republics and the strengthening of cooperation among their peoples. Carrying out a sharp turn toward the intensification of the country's economy, the CPSU is increasing the role of labor collectives as centers of the cultivation of friendship, comradeship, and mutual assistance. Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations are called upon to develop in working people of all nationalities concern for our common causes, the fulfillment of the plans set, and the observance of contract commitments for deliveries of output and of the thrift policy; to increase interest in the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress; and to reorient every collective toward the full, priority utilization of qualitative factors of economic growth.

As a powerful source of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the cooperation, friendship, and fraternity of the USSR's peoples lead steadily to the strengthening of Soviet society's ideological and sociopolitical unity. The party devotes unremitting attention to the resolution of problems of cultural building, the improvement of the system of public education, the satisfaction of the working people's spiritual needs, and the study of the Russian language as a means of intercourse between nations which widens the access to the achievements of science, technology, and national and world culture.

In all its precongress documents the CPSU again confirms its firm resolve to do everything necessary to ensure that the ties between our peoples become closer and deeper and that their friendship and unity become still firmer. To explain the creative character of the party's Leninist nationalities policy, which is embodied in concrete achievements, is a necessary condition of the formation and strengthening in all Soviet people of the qualities of patriots and internationalists. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizatons are called upon to strive persistently to ensure that every citizen of the Land of the Soviets is characterized by feelings of the friendship and fraternity which unite the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, a high standard of intercourse between nations, and implacability toward manifestations of chauvinism, nationalism, and parochialism.

The indissoluble friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of the Land of the Soviets is an outstanding gain of socialism. The need to further consolidate it is dictated today both by the internal requirements of our society's development and by the international situation. The new plans for communist building and the tasks of strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might can be successfully resolved only by joint efforts of the working people of all the union republics. In strengthening the international community of peoples of the country, the CPSU leads them by the Leninist course, the road of communism.

Gromyko Speech at Cosmonauts' Awards Presentation

PM011500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To the Space Heroes for Courage"]

[Text] The latest expedition by Soviet cosmonauts on the "Salyut-7" station is over. During a spaceflight of more than 2 months, the crew of the orbital complex comprising V.P. Savinykh, V.V. Vasyutin, and A.A. Volkov did great work. The experience of using spaceflights for national economic purposes was enriched.

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR V.P. Savinykh spent 168 days in space. For the first time in the practice of our country he and V.A. Dzhanibekov carried out a docking maneuver between a transport ship and an unguided station and restored its working capacity.

On 30 December in the Kremlin, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Orders of Lenin, Hero of the Soviet Union "Gold Star" medals, and "Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR" insignia to the valiant conquerors of space.

In his speech A.A. Gromyko said:

Dear Viktor Petrovich, dear Vladimir Vladimirovich, dear Aleksandr Aleksandrovich!

I joyfully congratulate you on behalf of the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. The motherland's high awards and the award of the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR are a worthy assessment of your selfless labor and fulfillment of the motherland's tasks.

The path of assimilating the secrets of space is a difficult one. This spring it seemed that insuperable difficulties had arisen on the "Salyut-7" station. And then you, Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, together with Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov,

made a bold and risky leap into the unknown. You were able to "revive" the station and prepare it for further activity in carrying out its task.

Subsequently Vladimir Vladimirovich Vasyutin and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Volkov, who had gone into orbit together with their older comrade Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, joined in the work. now the lengthy expedition is over. Space science has been enriched with invaluable flight experience of servicing and repairing space apparatus. A series of experiments and research has been carried out in the interests of various sectors of the national economy.

We Soviet people followed your work in space orbit with excitement, knowing that it was the first stay in space for two of you. Nonetheless you were constantly ahead of schedule in your work and worked intensively for 65 days. Even Vladimir Vladimirovich's sickness did not prevent your carrying out a reliable shutdown [konservatsiya] of the orbital complex, which is continuing the flight in automatic mode. We are glad to see you on earth again hale and hearty and ready to carry out new tasks.

The vocation of cosmonaut has existed in our country for 25 years already — that is no small period. Boldness, steadfastness, calculated risks, and the acceptance of rapid accelerations are inherent in this vocation.

I think that the very word "acceleration" has become a slogan for our time, because it exactly reflects the essence of the portentious changes taking place in the country's life. It is a question of renewing social life and the moral atmosphere. The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is stressing, is called upon to ensure the full and dynamic life of Soviet people under conditions of peace.

The party s conclusion about the key importance of the acceleration of socioeconomic development is contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. This course is getting the most ardent and extensive support from Soviet people, which is borne out by the nationwide discussion of the precongress documents. There is no doubt that it will be reinforced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our majestic plans can only be implemented under conditions of peace. As for space, the Soviet Union's policy is extremely clear: It must not be an arena for military rivalry but a zone for cooperation in the interests of all mankind. On that basis, the Soviet Union has presented for examination at the United Nations an extensive program for peaceful cooperation in space and the creation of a world space organization which could coordinate countries' efforts in this direction. The UN General Assembly, taking account of the Soviet proposal, adopted a resolution calling for the arms race in space to be stopped. That is the real alternative to the militarist "star wars" plans.

It was this Leninist peace-loving constructive stance that our country adopted at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. We reaffirm today our readiness for extensive cooperation with all countries in the peaceful exploration and peaceful utilization of space.

The United Nations has declared the coming year to be peace year. This gives the peoples a new opportunity to launch a struggle against the militarization of space. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it always sides with those who strive for disarmament and strengthened security.

The Soviet people are fervent adherents of peace. It is our people that created a highly developed economy — the powerful and flexible springboard that propelled you trailblazers up into the depths of space. All praise and glory to that herculean, innovative people. A happy new year — 1986 — to you, our heroes, and all those who help you to explore the vastness of space!

I wish you and your relatives and friends good health, happiness, and new successes in your work for the sake of the prosperity of our great fatherland.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, the Order of Lenin and a second "Gold Star" medal is awarded to Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, for the successful completion of a spaceflight aboard the "Salyut-7-Soyuz" orbital scientific research complex and the courage and heroism shown during it.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and "Gold Star" medal and the title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR and its insignia are awarded to Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Vasyutin for the successful completion of a spaceflight aboard the "Salyut-7-Doyuz" orbital scientific research complex and the courage and heroism shown during it.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and "Gold Star" medal and the title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR and its insignia are awarded to Comrade Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Volkov for the successful completion of a space flight aboard the "Salyut-7-Soyuz" orbital scientific research complex and the courage and heroism shown during it.

The cosmonauts replied with speeches in which they expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for such a high assessment of their work.

Allow me, V.P. Savinykh said, also to thank you for entrusting Vladimir Dzhanibekov and me with our first spaceflight and working in space with the crew which arrived on board the orbital station comprising Commander Vladimir Vasyutin, Engineer Georgiy Grechko, and Cosmonaut-Researcher Aleksandr Volkov. During the space vigil a great deal was done for the good of our Soviet space science.

We are receiving these awards on the eve of the new year of 1986, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress will define new tasks for Soviet space science and we are prepared to carry out any task. We will spare no effort, knowledge, or skill to ensure that our motherland becomes still mightier and happier. I can assure you, V.V. Vasyutin said, that I will devote all my

knowledge, effort, and experience to space exploration.

The coming year will mark the 25th anniversary of Yuriy Gagarin's spaceflight, A.A. Volkov noted. We will be extensively celebrating this date. Over the past 25 years our space science has traveled a glorious path. Definite problems and difficulties have been encountered along the way and may yet be encountered; however, they do not scare the conquerors of space. We will make every effort to fulfill the tasks posed by our party and its 27th congress in the sphere of space exploration.

Attending the award presentation were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and Pilot-Cosmonauts of the USSR G.T. Beregovoy, P.I. Klimuk, V.V. Ryumin, and V.A. Shatalov.

Zagladin Examines Historic Role of Socialism

AU311217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin "especially for *RABOTNICHESKO DELO*" under the rubric "1985 Survey — the Historic Role of Socialism": "The Historic Mission of the Socialist Society"]

[Text] Every socip-economic formation is born inheriting from history certain objectively conditioned tasks it must solve in order to ensure the progress of mankind to the next higher grade of development. This, in essence, is the historic mission of any social order.

What is the content of the historic mission of socialism?

Its first and chief component is the creation and perfection of a society which is qualitatively new in comparison with all previous formations, and which will grow into a communist society. In the USSR a new society, radically different from all previous societies, has been created.

All citizens are guaranteed an equal right to work and a just remuneration in accordance with the socialist prinicple: "from each according to this capabilities, to each according to his labor." Every citizen benefits equally from free medical aid, education, and housing at a minimum rent (rents in the USSR have not changed since 1928, and comprise from 3 to 5 percent of the income of a worker's family).

According to the USSR Constitution, all citizens are guaranteed by law human rights — political, social, and cultural, which are implemented in practice. I will give the following example. The adult population of the USSR is now approximately 190 million. About one-third of them, that is, almost 66 million, take part in the management of society in one form or another.

The majority of the members of the Soviet parliament and the local organs of authority are workers and peasants engaged in production. The same laws on morality are in force for everyone in the country. The same discipline also exists for all.

In drawing a concluion, we can say that during the years following the victory of the October Revolution, a socialist way of life was built in the Soviet Union on the basis of social justice and comradely mutual aid. This gives every man confidence in the future and ensures the possibility for all- round development of the individual — naturally, to the level which has been achieved by the society at the given stage of its history.

We can say objectively that Soviet citizens are proud of everything that has been done during the past 68 years. But does this mean that they are satisfied with everything, that they have already achieved that towards which they are striving? Of course not.

Now the party and the entire people have set a course, surmounting the existing weaknesses and shortcomings, for a decisive step forward to be made. What are we preparing to do? The new draft edition of the CPSU Program states that our most immediate task is the comprehensive, all-round advance of the socialist society, and the ever more efficient utilization of its capabilities and advantages.

I would particularly like to stress this point: We are talking here of the advance of the socialist society and not of abandoning its prinicples. It is necessary to speak on this issue because many Western critics, including also certain representatives of left-wing forces, persistently recommend that we should renounce socialist prinicples.

This, of course, we cannot do, and never will do. We will move forward on the basis of socialist prinicples. The new order has already proved its vast capacities, and we will continue to strive in the future to utilize these capacities as well as possible. And the better we make use of these capacities, the more they will multiply. The essence of the course mapped out now by the Communist Party is to accelerate the social-economic development of the country. This relates to increasing the rates of development of production and consumption. It is sufficient to mention that in the period up to the year 2000, we are preparing to double the country's national income and to double the reserves allocated to providing for the needs of the population. In this context, not only is a substantial improvement of the supply of food and industrial products to the populace planned, but also, at the same time, a considerable expansion of the opportunities for the individual's spiritual development. We will not direct our efforts towards creating a consumer society. Our aim is to ensure conditions for the comprehensive development of man. And this assumes not only material prosperity, but also the provision for spiritual, cultural, and physical needs.

We want to further raise to a new qualitative level the functioning of the USSR's political system. This concerns perfecting the system of soocialist self-government of the people. This means the implementation of further democratization of the process of working out and adopting state decisions. This means that we must pay ever fuller attention to and compare differing opinions and proposals made by meetings of workers or citizens according to their place of residence. Vast attention will be paid to the expansion of publicity in the work of all state and social organiza-

tions, and to the expansion of control on the part of the masses of the work of the organs of administration.

The second most important aspect of the historic mission of socialism is the ensuring of favorable external conditions for building socialism and communism. What does this signify? This means, first of all, peace. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program envisages the main foreign policy task of the party to be the task of strengthening peace.

Today this task has acquired a particular, exceptionally acute nature. It has become so because the activities of the aggressive forces of imperialism, aimed at a social revanche, at obliterating the achievements of socialism, and at turning the world back by a whole historical epoch, has created a real threat of a nuclear disaster. In our view the most important task of the historic mission of socialism is to prevent this disaster.

The foreign policy initatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union encompass all the main problems of the modern day. These problems must be solved in the name of a lasting peace.

The Soviet Union proposes first and foremost the renouncing of the militarization of space and of the deployment of nuclear weapons in space. It proposes that the nuclear arms race be halted and a start be made on a decisive reduction in the nuclear arsenals on earth. Our aim is to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons and their general elimination. We also propose that other types of weapons of mass destruction, primarily chemical weapons, be banned and eliminated.

The Soviet Union proposes reductions in the armed forces and arms expenditures of states, and for the means so released to be directed for social purposes, including the rendering of aid to the peoples of the countries liberated from colonialism.

The Soviet Union proposes that all existing regional conflicts be settled by political means, in accordance with the fundamental interests of the peoples, and thereby in the interest of general peace.

Accordingly, we want not "star wars," but "star peace"; not an arms race, but a disarmament race; not military confrontation, but detente and cooperation in the name of peace.

Such is the foreign policy program and the practical activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In the final account, in our activity in defense of peace we never, in any circumstances, distance ourselves from supporting all forces fighting for social progress and for freedom and independence of the peoples. This is the third important part of the historic mission of socialism.

We are convinced that, on the one hand, lasting peace creates the best opportunities for the successful development of the people's struggle for freedom and independence. On the other hand, we are convinced that the greater the number of peoples which obtain true freedom, the wider and more reliable will be the base for mankind's peaceful development.

At present one often encounters in the West accusations that the Soviet Union has supported one or another liberation force and movement, that it is pursuing certain egoistical aims, and wants to impose its ways upon other peoples. Statements of this kind have nothing in common with the truth.

In supporting the forces of social progress, the Soviet Union is guided by the prinicples embodied in the United Nations Charter and in other international documents. We consider that according to these prinicples every people should have the right to live in freedom and choose independently the path of its own development. And no one has the right to interfere in its affairs. And if they try to obstruct these affairs, then socialism and the socialist states come to the aid of countries subjected to oppression, or even more, to aggression. This is not the result of egoism, but a manifestation of political common sense, an implementation of the ideals for social justice in the world arena.

This is how we in the Soviet Union understand the historic mission of socialism. This is how the Soviet people are acting to implement this historic mission in real life.

We do not impose our views or our convictions on anyone. But we are firmly convinced that the path onto which the October Revolution has led our country is the most just path and the one which most fully conforms to the interests of the people. And we will never deviate from this path.

Leaders Elected Delegates to Moscow CP Conference

PM311646 [Editorial Report] Moscow *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* on 15 December publishes on page 1 an unattributed report under the rubric "Rayon Party Conferences" and the headline "In the Main Direction" which states that: "The following CPSU Central Committee Politburo members have been elected delegates to the 26th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference: G.A. Aliyev for Brezhnevskiy Rayon; V.I. Vorotnikov for Sverdlovskiy Rayon; V.V. Grishin for Proletarskiy Rayon; A.A. Gromyko and M.S. Solomentsev for Leninskiy Rayon; Ye.K. Ligachev for Baumanskiy Rayon; N.I. Ryzhkov for Frunzenskiy Rayon; and E.A. Shevardnadze for Moskvoretskiy Rayon; and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, for Kuntsevskiy Rayon; and G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, for Kalininskiy Rayon."

Moscow *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* on 22 December publishes on page 1 an unattributed report under the rubric "Rayon Party Conferences" and the headline "Upholding an Innovative Approach" which states that: "The following candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo have been elected delegates to the 26th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference: P.N. Demichev for Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon; V.I. Dolgikh for Timiryazevskiy Rayon; V.V. Kuznetsov for Lyublinskiy Rayon; B.N. Ponomarev for Voroshilovskiy Rayon; and S.L. Sokolov for Krasnogvardeyski Rayon; and the following CPSU Central Committee secretaries: B.N. Yeltsin for Dzerzhinskiy Rayon; L.N. Zaykov for Sevastopolskiy Rayon; M.V. Zimyanin for Babushkinskiy Rayon; I.V. Kapitonov for

Perovskiy Rayon; V.P. Nikonov for Vologogradskiy Rayon; and K.V. Rusakov for Kirovskiy Rayon."

Uzbek CP Bureau Debates Electoral Meetings
GF311530 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] In its regular meeting yesterday, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the way the accounting-electoral meetings are being held in the Uzbek SSR. The meetings are being organized in accordance with the political recommendations of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the recommendations of the (?June) meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the various convocations of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The accounting-electoral meetings reflect the recent positive developments in the republic's party organizations. Meanwhile, the Communists are discussing the forms and methods of party guidance and the situation of the work carried out for consolidating discipline, solidarity, and the system of criticism. The new CPSU Program, the (?changes in the party), and the draft programs stipulating the main directions of economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000 are being discussed in a very beneficial way and in accordance with contemporary tasks.

However, the bureau also drew the attention of the party organizations to serious deficiencies. The accounting reports in many meetings and conferences were of a [word indistinct] character. Problems were not discussed on the basis of self-criticism. Nor were reasons given for the difficulties faced in work.

The party organizations were advised to study in detail the results of the accounting-electoral meetings in party groups and primary party organizations, including those of the rayon and city party conferences, and to draw the necessary conclusions from them. They were also advised to take into consideration the experience gained thus far from the preparation made for the oblast party conferences and from the actual holding of the said convocations.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to resolutely eliminate cases of [word indistinct], broaden the work aimed at consolidating party, state, and work discipline, increase the responsibility of the cadres, and strengthen the effort made for improving the system of criticism and self-criticism. The Communists must also be informed on time about (?any trend) aimed at disrupting the effort made to realize the critical opinions and proposals put forward during the accounting-electoral meetings.

The results of the work of the accounting-electoral meetings must mobilize the republic's Communists and all the workers to properly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

Tashkent Accounting-Electoral Conference Held
GF011118 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The accounting-electoral meetings held by the large party organizations in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, have been conducted in accordance with the concept of principled criticism and self-criticism to study in depth the situation of work in all domains. The sincere exchange of views and the open discussion on the historic tasks assigned to the Communists and to all of the people of the country by the precongress documents continued on a wide scale during the conference held by the Tashkent city party committee on 14 December.

Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

The report, read on behalf of the city party committee by Comrade Sakin, first secretary of the Tashkent city party committee, and the addresses of the other delegates noted that the Tashkent city Communists and all of the city workers approve and unanimously support the party program to increase the pace of the country's economic and social development and the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Union. The [word indistinct] discussion of the pre-congress documents in the party organizations is being conducted [words indistinct].

The conference made a critical and detailed study of the work carried out by city and rayon party committees, the primary party organizations, the soviet and economic organs, and the work collectives to upgrade Tashkent city's economic, scientific, and technical potential and to improve production and upgrade the quality of manufactured products.

It was stressed that the work carried out by all party, soviet, and economic organs (?did not comply with) the effort to intensify production. The responsibility for this lies first with the city party committee bureau, its (?functionaries), and its industry department. New forces have not been channeled to work and the production potential has not been adequately used. Meanwhile, the useless practice of abridging plans has not been completely abandoned. As a result, the volume of production has not been achieved, nor has the current year's plan for the production of consumer goods been fulfilled. The quality of consumer goods is poor and their variety small.

Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference. Meanwhile, those attending the meeting elected the new staff of the Tashkent city party committee and its auditing commission.

Also participating in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, (Anichev), Kadyrov, Mikhaylov, Osetrov, Popov, Salimov, Alimov, Golovin, Makhmudova, and Khaydurov. Comrade (Degtarabov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, also participated in the convocation.

The Tashkent city party committee later held a plenum at which organizational matters were discussed. Comrade Sakin was

elected as the first secretary of the Tashkent city party committee.

Kaliningrad Gorkom Meets, Personnel Appointed

LD021002 Kaliningrad Maritime Service in Russian 2300 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] On Saturday 21 December, at the Kaliningrad Railroad Workers Palace of Culture the 22d gorkom conference took place. It discussed the report of the party gorkom, the main speaker being First Secretary Netreba; and of the Auditing Commission of the city party organization, the main speaker being (Shishkov) chairman of the Auditing Commission: and the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the party rules. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Romanin, first secretary of the party obkom; (Malinkin), (Kazmin) and (Petrov), secretaries of the CPSU obkom; and Loginov, member of the CPSU obkom bureau and chairman of the oblispolkom.

Giving a positive assessment to successes, the delegates to the conference unanimously stated that the results could be significant; in industry, construction, and transportation there is a large group of enterprises and organizations which is lagging behind.

The main speakers and many of the delegates who spoke in the discussions concentrated attention on the problem of improving educational work among all categories of inhabitants of the oblast center, and noted that it is necessary to become engaged to a greater extent and on an improved level in the organization of peoples' leisure. In their speeches, on behalf of Communists and all working people of the city, they enthusiastically supported and approved the drafts of the new edition of the party program, changes in the CPSU rules, and of the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period 1986-90 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000.

At the conference Comrade Romanin, first secretary of the party obkom, made a speech. The conference elected new personnel for the gorkom and for the auditing commission. An organizational plenum of the newly elected CPSU gorkom was held. The plenum elected Comrade Netreba first secretary of the party grokom, Comrade (Ukhanov) second secretary, and Comrade (Nikitina) secretary. Comrade Shishkov was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission of the city party organization.

Kurkotkin Attends Mogilev Election Meeting

PM011555 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 30 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "At Party Report and Election Conferences" and the general heading "Raising the Quality of All Party Work" a report from Mogilev by N. Matukovskiy. The report states that V.S. Leonov has been reelected first secretary of Mogilev party obkom and mentions that "the party conference was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy minister of defense."

Stroyev Elected First Secretary of Orel Obkom

PM021019 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 30 December in its First Edition publishes on page 3 an unattributed report on pary obkom organizational plenums at which first secretaries were elected, including Ye.S. Stroyev as first secretary of Orel Obkom.

New Kazakh Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman

WA021208 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 3 December publishes on page 1 a decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Erik Khristoforovich Gukasov as first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee of the Kazakh SSR. Gukasov was relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The decree was dated 2 December 1985 and was signed by S. Mukashev and Z. Kadyrova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

New Armenian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman

WA021214 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 3 December publishes on page 1 a 20-word ukase, signed by B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announcing the appointment of Leonid Nersesovich Nersesyan to the post of deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. The ukase is dated 2 December 1985 in the city of Yerevan.

Ryzhkov, Others Sign Deputy Minister's Obituary

PM271823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed obituary of USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Timofeyevich Grishin]

[Excerpts] Ivan Timofeyevich Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade and a CPSU member since 1931, died suddenly on 23 December 1985 in his 75th year.

The bright memory of I.T. Grishin, that loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, will be preserved forever in our hearts.

N.I. Ryzhkov, N.V. Talyzin, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Arkhipov, L.A. Voronin, B.I. Aristov, S.V. Chervonenko, B.I. Gostev, T.B. Guzhenko, V.N. Polyakov, M.I. Busygin, N.S. Konarev, N.S. Patolichev, O.B. Rakhmanin, G.E. Tsukanov, Yu.L. Brezhnev, N.D. Komarov, G.K. Zhuravlev, M.S. Kapitsa, V.N. Burmistrov, L.I. Zorin, V.M. Ivanov, A.N. Manzhulo, V.L. Malkevich, N.G. Osipov, N.N. Smelyakov, Ye.P. Pitovranov, S.V. Ozmidov, V.I. Klyuchek, M.G. Loshakov, V.V. Novakovskiy, M.A. Kiselev, V.P. Senin.

Intourist Chairman Discusses Tourism in 1985

LD311724 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 31 TASS — "The barometer of foreign tourism in the U.S.S.R. points to 'fair'. This is evidence of the growing interest of the public abroad in Soviet reality, and of the striving for greater trust and mutual understanding", Valentin Lebedev, chairman of the Soviet stock company Intourist, told a TASS correspondent in an interview.

Over five million foreigners used the services of Intourist in 1985. More than one-half of them came from socialist countries. "This is not simply a result of the geographic proximity of the neighboring countries, or the existence of convenient transport links, or minimal visa and other formalities, but, primarily, an indicator of the interest in the life and achievements of the fraternal peoples," Valentin Lebadev went on to say.

Tourist exchanges with the fraternal countries last season were keynoted by the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, Valentin Lebedev said. Tourists visited the lines of defense of Moscow and Leningrad in World War II, the Mamayev Hill — now the site of a stately memorial in honor of the defenders of Stalingrad. Foreign tourists also visited the Brest fortress, the first rampart in the aggressor's way, and hero-cities in other parts of the country.

"Although East-West tourist links remained a target of attacks on the part of Cold War proponents, the enemies of detente failed to undermine the interest of the population of Western countries in trips to the U.S.S.R.," the Intourist chairman said. "For instance, Canada and the United States grew by 40 per cent compared with 1984, from Switzerland — by 45 per cent, and from Italy — by 50 per cent."

"Tourist links between the U.S.S.R. and the developing countries are also expanding. For instance, in the Arab region the number of Intourist's clients grew by nearly one-third, and in South-East Asia — by 65 per cent.

"The tendency toward growth will remain unchanged next year as well, as is clear from the applications received by Intourist from foreign firms," Valentin Lebedev said. "And this is understandable: Tourism in which millions of people are involved promotes the development of sound trends in international relations."

Economic Experiment Conditions Being Implemented
LD311229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Dec 85

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, presented by Igor Grigoryev]

[Excerpts] For 2 years a wide-scale experiment has been taking place in our country on extending the rights of production collectives in planning their economic activity and in raising responsibility for the results of their own labor. The accumulated experience shows that the majority of enterprises working under the experiment have improved their indicators: delivery-discipline has been strenghened and quality has improved. As of tomorrow, the first day of the new year. these enterprises will be joined by hundreds more: whole industries within the national economy will begin working in the new way. Here is our commentator, Irina Starchekova.

We have just heard about the way industrial enterprises in Riga and Kiev have prepared for the conversion to working under the conditions of the economic experiment in the new year. Many of you probably know that January 1986 is the next stage in the life and activity of the wide-scale economic experiment which has been carried out in our country's industry since 1984.

What has been shown by work under the conditions of the experiment? We have been told at the USSR State Planning Committee that an analysis of the working experience of these industries makes it possible to draw a number of conclu sions: the main one is that the new conditions have exerted a positive influence on the results of the economic activity of the enterprises, have helped to improve economic work, and — what is most important — have become an effective stimulus for extending the involvement of the working people in the management of production. Stepping up the level of interest in the results of activity has had an effect on improving those indicators which describe the results of the work of the enterprises. At the same time the experience of working under the new conditions has also revealed the weak spots in the experiment and suggested ways of further improving its economic mechanism. All of this has put together a real basis for the wider introduction of the new methods of work into the national economy.

As of 1 January 1986 the new conditions of economic managament are being extended primarily to all enterprises belonging to those industries where the experiment has already undergone testing. This group includes, for example, all machine-building ministries. The second group is made up of production associations and enterprises belonging to ministries where the new conditions of economic management have not yet been applied: for example, shipbuilding and the chemical industry. And finally, some individual enterprises and organizations belonging to a number of industries — such as the petrochemical, the oil-refining and the coal industries, for example — will go over to the new methods of economic management in 1986. All these industries and individual enterprises, together with those that have already been converted to the conditions of the experiment, will now be providing more than half the overall volume of industrial production. The transfer of the remaining industries to the new conditions of economic management will be completed on 1 January 1987.

However, it is not just a question of extending the circle of those taking part in the experiment; it is primarily one of further improving economic management methods. A range of measures has been mapped out which will make it possible for enterprises and associations to make more active use of planning and pricing opportunities and other economic levers for creating genuine interest on the part of labor collectives and all links in the national economy in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in raising the quality of output.

The introduction of new methods of economic management and the quest for its best possible forms are also taking place in other industries within our economy, too — in transportation, building, the services sphere and the agro-industrial complex. Our country is thus carrying out a gradual changeover from experiment in individual industries to an integral system of economic management in the new way, in the way that has been mapped out by our Communist Party.

Briefs

Balakovskaya AES — Precommissioning work is being completed on the first 1 million kilowatt generating set of Balakovskaya AES. The main event at the present time is the physical launch of the atomic reactor. The other day the most laborious stage of the physical launch was carried out: loading the reactor with nuclear fuel. For the first time in USSR practice, the loading machine [peregruzochnaya mashina] operated in an automatic mode. Even before the end of 1985, electric current generated by the first 1 million kilowatt generating set will start flowing into the country's power grid. [video shows outside of AES, atomic boiler cover weighing 100 metric tons, cassettes with a uranium mixture being placed in an operating position, control room of the AES with several display screens.] [Summary][*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 85 LD*]

Balakovo AES On Line — The first unit of the Balakovo AES came on line today with a capacity of 1 million kw. This will improve power supplies to the Central Volga region, the Urals and other major economic regions of the country, and will save the economy more than 2 million metric tons of boiler fuel per year. [Summary][From the "Vremya" newscast][*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 85 LD*]

Iron Ore Extraction — Miners at the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA) this morning extracted their 40 millionth metric ton of iron ore this year. One out of every six metric tons of Soviet pig iron is smelted from KMA ore. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85 LD*]

Agricultural Developments for 25-29 Dec Reported

LD010221 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25-29 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 December

Repairs of the soil-tilling machinery have been finished in collective and state farms of the Voroshilovgrad Oblast. (0304 GMT)

26 December

Collective and state farms of Kazakhstan have delivered 15 million metric tons of organic fertilizers to the fields allotted for grain and row crops in order of preparations for the next sowing period. Thousands of metric tons of mineral fertilizers are already in stock of the Selkhozkhimiya enterprises for adding to the soil in the days of the springtime sowing. (0204 GMT)

27 December

Scientists of the Odessa Institute of Agriculture have developed a new variety of coarse-grained winter wheat, Trofimovka, which is resistant to lodging and shattering. The institute has also developed a feed pulse variety, Nuta. Its main feature is high drought resistance. (1200 GMT)

Tadzhikistan: Since the start of the 5-year plan period, the republic's land improvement workers have handed over more than 55,000 hectares of reclaimed land to farmers. (2204 GMT)

29 December

Workers of Stavropol Kray have prefulfilled the 5-year plan for state purchases of all varieties of livestock produce. Over the 5-year plan, the output of foodstuffs here has increased by almost 30 percent. (0500 GMT)

Preparations for spring field work have got under way on the collective and state farms in Tajikistan. Up until today autumnal plowing has been carried out on almost 90 percent of the area allotted for cotton. Seeds for cotton sowing have begun arriving at cotton farms. More than 300,000 hectares of plowed land in the republics are given over to growing cotton, and next spring it is planned that the sowing of the most valuable, fine-fiber varieties will be extended. (0900 GMT)

Voice-Driven Computer Developed in Ukraine
LD311259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Vladimir Sokolov report entitled "Let's Talk With the Computer"]

[Text] [Voice of computer] Hello, esteemed comrades. This is a machine talking to you.

[Sokolov] You are being addressed by a computer, or rather the Rech-1 [speech-1] system built at the Glushkov Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Doctor of Technical Sciences Taras Klimovich Vinnitsyuk explains:

[Vinnitsyuk] Unfortunately, the old computers were accessible only to an elite group that had special training. Why not build a system for oral interaction between man and machine? So we developed the interactive Rech-1 speech system. What is it capable of? It recognizes oral commands, a total of 200 words. As far as synthesis is concerned, it speaks any text in any language — Russian, Ukrainian, English.

[Sokolov] The range of known words is not too small: one set of 200 can be programmed for control of a machine-tool, for instance, or a quite different one for design requirements, and so on. All this promises not only simplification of interaction with the machine, as the scientist explains, but also a manifold increase in productivity of labor in many spheres of human activity. This has already been tested in practice.

[Vinnitsyuk] This machine has found its first application at an enterprise in Kiev.

[Sokolov] It is used there for designing electronic printed circuit boards. Instead of several people designing one board, using an ordinary computer, over 6 days, the Rech-1 system makes it possible for one person to do the same work in just 1 day. And the scientists are building ever more sophisticated systems. One of them, Rech-1001, was successfully demonstrated at an international exhibition in Japan, and another with a vocabulary of 500 words is being tested. Meanwhile, Rech-1 says in farewell:

[Computer] Greetings to all on the beginning of the new year!

[Sokolov] And I say thank you, on your behalf.

Briefs

Color TV in Arctic — The polar explorers of the Dikson settlement have gotten the opportunity to watch the Central Television second program in color. The satellite communications system Moskva has entered service here. For the new year, mobile buildings, upon which reception equipment has been installed, have also been delivered to the stations in the Arctic Ocean islands. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD*]

New Satellite Link — A space bridge today linked Volgograd with Moscow. The Moskva satellite communications system will enable the publishing house Volgogradskaya Pravda to receive photocopies of the central press. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD*]

Armed Forces' Task in CPSU Program Discussed

OW280610 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2235 GMT 21 Dec 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program: "For the Agitator's Notebook" talk by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences]

[Text] Hello, Comrades. We continue our talk on military issues outlined in the new edition of the party program. Our talk is devoted to the main task of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The draft of the party document stresses that the most important functions of the Soviet state are to defend the socialist fatherland and maintain a high and proper defense capability. These tasks are primarily being fulfilled by the Soviet Armed Forces who are charged with being ready to stop any aggressive designs of imperialism and rout any aggressor.

If we look at the Soviet Armed Forces and at their day-to-day activities, we can see that this task is being fulfilled in a number of areas. The first area, the most important function, is that of being ready to defend the socialist fatherland — the dearest thing you and I have, the cradle of all our achievements and hopes. In peacetime the Soviet Armed Forces fulfill this task by maintaining constant combat readiness, a readiness to rebuff any aggressor. Even now, as we are engaged in our talk, detachments and crews at combat missile complexes, at distant aerodromes, and in the depths of the world's oceans are at the ready to fulfill any command of the motherland. This is a guarantee of our security.

Another area in which the functions of the Soviet Armed Forces in defending the socialist fatherland are realized is related to defense of the socialist community in the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and in joint actions of the fraternal socialist armies. We know that the Warsaw Pact Organization, which has existed fruitfully as an instrument of peace for more than 30 years, was established several years later than NATO and has since then been a mighty, constant, and stable guarantor of peace.

And finally the Soviet Armed Forces today are fulfilling the role of guarantor of peace. They are a guarantor of security as a factor of peace. If we take a retrospective look into history, back into centuries past and even milleniums when armed forces came into existence, we see that they always existed as an instrument of war and violence. Only under socialism — I stress, only under socialism — did the army turn into an instrument of peace, a factor of peace. Such is the peculiar dialectic of social development.

At the same time, in accomplishing the external task of creating favorable external conditions, of realizing those grandiose plans and programs placed before the Soviet people by our party, the Armed Forces are also resolving certain internal tasks. One of these tasks is associated with the fact that practically all men go through the Army and Navy, a kind of masculine university. And you know that we often call the Army a school of upbringing, a school that develops courage, assidiousness, discipline, organization, and punctuality — qualities so essential to a person throughout his life.

You must agree that often when we notice some person, sometimes even an elderly one, with an erect military bearing, efficiency, assidiousness, and smart appearance, we say that this is a man of military demeanor. In other words, the qualities that the Army cultivates during military service quite often, very often, remain with a person throughout his life.

From the point of view of internal tasks, the Army plays a certain role in national economic tasks, such as the construction of some national economic projects or moving agricultural products from the farms. Many servicemen actively participate in public and state organizations and organs. For example, one can say that more than 12,000 servicemen are deputies of people's soviets. And here is another example: A considerable part of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad — the construction project of the century — is being built in the Far East by the labor and willpower of railroad troops.

As you can see, the Soviet Armed Forces, whose main task the draft new edition of the program determines to be the defense of the socialist fatherland, have an extremely multifaceted role. It should be emphasized that under contemporary conditions when the military danger from imperialism is continuing and even increasing, as the draft program says, defense of socialism today essentially merges with defense of civilization, the defense of civilization from the possibility of a third world war. At the same time we should say that this task can be solved by us, the Soviet Armed Forces, only by supporting and struggling for maintenance of a constant strategic parity with our probable opponent. And finally, the solution to this task depends to an enormous extent on how the defense potential — strictly speaking the defense, scientific, and technical and combat potential — of the Soviet Armed Forces exists in readiness for its immediate utilization.

And so, whenever the Soviet people are building reactors, palaces, bridges, and roads, the man in the uniform of a Soviet soldier or sailor is on duty at his post. And possibly this historic and supreme task is exclusively honorable and this is noted in the new edition of the party program.

MSU Kurkotkin Attends Army Party Conference

Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian on 27 December in its Second Edition carries on page 2, as part of its feature "Rising Up to Present-Day Tasks" and under the rubric "Party Conferences," a 400-word report, datelined Red Banner Kiev Military District, by its correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov .

The report covers the proceedings at the district party conference, notes that Shcherbitskiy spoke, and adds:

"The delegates were also addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces rear services."